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Thomas Jefferson did not believe in tariff for revenue only.

The sugar duty means an addition of \$40,-

900,000 to the household expenses of the

country. Bill Nye should be commissioned to draw the next Democratic salary bill. He could

possibly make it more ridiculous. Why should the Attorney-general send out official statements to the effect that the

opinions of the Supreme Court are wrong? No doubt Senator Peffer spent a great deal of time on his tariff bill, but there is not much risk in predicting that it will not

Nature abhors a vacuum, but has never been charged with trying to coin one Therein the Democrats in Congress are un-

The Peffer tariff bill is a disappointment because something better was expected of man who was a strong protectionist a few

vears ago. A tariff for revenue only has come to mean in the Wilson bill a tariff which will turn the manufacturing industries of this country over to Europe.

The Wilson bill is not so much for revenue as the Senate bill by \$41,300,000, and the Senate bill is not so much for revenue as the McKinley law by \$31,400,000.

The courtesy of the Senate makes it necessary to maintain the theory that Senators can do no wrong. Hence the prompt tabling of the Peffer resolution.

Greene Smith's idea of the duties of an Attorney-general seems to be to line his pockets with unearned fees and give opinlons in favor of lawbreakers.

A Cleveland organ in the East says that It would be a great thing to exchange the Democracy of Georgia for Populism. It did not think so in November, 1892.

The decision of the Cleveland pension officials that they will heed the act of Congress directing the restoration of suspended pensions is an encouraging indication.

The pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, the Russian thistle, the gypsy moth, the weevil in wheat, the hog cholera are none of them as hard to eradicate as the ignorant clamor for cheap money.

The free-trade Democrats in the Henry Clay district refer to him as if he was one of them; but there never was a day when he would not have voted against the Wilson bill or the Voorhees amend-

Senator Peffer got a good deal of popular approval for introducing his resolution to investigate the sugar speculations, but, so far as the report shows, he made no fight for it. Perhaps he was restrained by the courtesy of the Senate.

There should be no question about the vetoing of the "Vacuum" bill by the President, and the Journal does not believe there is. The seigniorage bill is much worse than another year of the Sherman purchase law could be.

When the history of the Brazilian revolution shall be written it will be known as a war in which the killed and wounded were the victims of accident. In other words, it was a war to frighten, not to kill. When the government was ready to fight in earnest, the rebel leaders fled.

In one respect Justice White, of the Supreme Court, has a unique record. No other judge ever took a seat in that court with a record of having spent two weeks in the United States Senate after his confirmation as a judge working for the protection and promotion of his own private interests, as he did in the sugar business.

If it is true that the editors of the Sentinel, the Terre Haute Gazette and a few free-traders of Republican antecedents are going to raise the banner of rebellion against the old Voorhees crowd a very small gonfalon and a very small boy for a standard bearer will suffice, unless the flag and the bearer are to be the larger part of the uprising.

Under the present administration the Pension Bureau is organized to reject pension claims. General Grosvenor stated in his speech in the House that in a single day last week one examiner in the Pension Bureau passed upon nearly 150 claims, and out of this number rejected 125. This wholesale rejection of claims shows that there was little or no investigation of their merits, the primary object being to reject. General Grosvenor further stated that in the eighty-eight counties of Ohio, each one of which has a board of pension examiners, there are not on all the boards ten men who served in the Union army. A large

are traveling over the country in search of alleged frauds are ex-confederates.

ENDING OR MENDING THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Careful reading of the speeches of Lord Rosebery and Sir Willam Vernon-Harcourt on the opening of Parliament show that the popular movement against the House of Lords is not likely to lose anything of its strength or momentum by the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. In fact, both of the new Liberal leaders were more outspoken in regard to the necessity of reforming or disciplining the House of Lords than Mr. Gladstone has ever been. His last speech in the House of Commons was a great disappointment to many of his followers in this respect. It was generally expected that he would deliver a strong attack upon the upper house and emphasize the issue of mending or ending the House of Lords in such a way as to force the fighting. But he handled the subject very gingerly and dismissed it with a few timid and noncommittal generalities. Not so with the new leaders. Lord Rosebery, in his speech at the meeting of Liberals before Parliament convened, which seems to have been what we would call a caucus, said:

The conviction has long been forcing itself upon me that with the democratic suffrage which we now enjoy a second cham-ber, constituted like the House of Lords, is an anomaly. This has been strengthened by the unhappy chapter of accidents which has turned the House of Lords from a body of hereditary lawmakers, more or less equally divided, into one great Tory organization entirely at the beck and call of a single party leader. When the Tories were in office, the power of veto was not ex-ercised, but when the Liberals are in power the veto is exercised at the dictates of the Tory leader. That is a danger to the Constitution to which the Liberal government is not blind, and they will not lose sight of any measure which is constitutionally presented to the country in this great anomaly and peril to which it is exposed.

Here we have the singular spectacle of a member of the House of Lords, himself a hereditary peer, characterizing that body as now constituted, as "an anomaly," and menace to the British Constitution. A second time in the paragraph quoted he refers to the present composition of the House of Lords and its attitude towards legislation as "an anomaly and peril." There is reason to believe that the anomaly referred to is that of having a legislative body composed almost wholly of hereditary peers devoted only to the interests of their class and entirely devoid of any sympathy with the people. Of course Lord Rosebery does not favor the abolition of the House of Lords, but he is known to favor such changes in its composition as will lessen the strength of the hereditary element and make it more responsible to the people. In his speech in the House of Commons he referred again to the House of Lords as a "hereditary assembly." Referring to the question of home rule for Ireland he said: "Lord Salisbury wants to appeal to the country. We are not afraid to appeal to the country when we think the time is ripe, but we shall never concede to this hereditary assembly the right to force a dissolution." No Prime Minister of England ever asserted the independence of the Commons as against the attempted dictation of the Lords in stronger terms than these. From Lord Rosebery's repeated reference to the Lords as a hereditary body it seems inferrable that he will favor the election of a certain number of members of the upper house by the people, perhaps by the large city constituencies, their term of office to be for a fixed period or for life, but not hereditary.

There seems to be an understanding on this subject between the Prime Minister and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter, in his speech in the House, said that "Mr. Gladstone's last speech in regard to the House of Lords was an inheritance for the party and asserted that this question would prove to be the greatest subject of the future." The new Ministry have already made it a greater one than it was under Mr. Gladstone's leadership, and there is no mistaking the significance of Sir William's declaration that it would prove the greatest one

On the whole, it looks as if Lord Rosebery intended to make the constitutional reformation of the House of Lords the objective point and leading question of his term of office. This will be good politics as well as wise statesmanship. Lord Rosebery is wise enough to see that a change in the constitution of the House of Lords is inevitable, and by placing himself at the head of the movement he can guide it and gain for the Liberal party the credit of its success. At the same time he may, by this movement, gain enough strength in England to make good the defection of the Irish members which is sure to come if his policy on the home rule question does

not fully meet their expectation. While this article was being written a cable bulletin announced that a motion to abolish the House of Lords passed the House of Commons yesterday, by a vote of 147 to 145, in spite of the opposition of the government. This is a surprising event, and its effect on the political situation may be very marked. If it does not bring about the resignation of Lord Rosebery and an immediate appeal to the people it will, at least, force him to show his hand and define his position on the question fully and definitely. The situation thus suddenly created by this surprising action of the Commons is one of the greatest difficulty, and will test to the utmost the ability and the leadership of the new Premier.

A SIGNIFICANT EXPRESSION.

The Northwestern Congregationalist, a distinctively denominational paper drawing its support from a religious element, recently gave a symposium on "The Next Step in Anti-saloon Legislation." As twenty-five well-known temperance workers, including ministers, educators, temperance evangelists and members of temperance organizations, have given opinions, it may be assumed that the "most advanced" have had their say. The one feature which seems to color all of these opinions is either an implied or avowed dissatisfaction with State-wide prohibition known as Maine laws. The editor himself, Rev. J. N. Brown, declares that "the nonenforcement of prohibitory laws has brought the attempt of State-wide enforcement into disrepute, and some sort of a change is now demanded." President Adams, of the University of Wisproportion of the special examiners who consin, says that "experience shows that it

is impossible to enforce laws with which the preponderant opinions of the community are not in hearty and unmistakable sympathy." Rev. David Beaton, pastor of Lincoln Park Congregational Church, Chicago, says that "the passing of prohibitory laws which cannot be enforced has gone far enough." Professor Monroe, of Oberlin College, says he prefers a good county local option law for a State like Ohio to any other form of temperance legislation. Prof. Wright, of the same institution, says "if county prohibition is impracticable, provide for local option in cities, corporate villages and townships." Dr. Wayland Hoyt, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Minneapolis, declares in favor of "stopping legislation and sternly insisting upon the enforcement of existing laws."

Such quotations as the above might be multiplied, but those which have been given are sufficient to show a change of opinion on the part of many who have had special interest in temperance work. A few years ago they would not have expressed such opinions regarding the value of radical temperance legislation, but time has convinced many of them that prohibitory legislation, as a rule, has not promoted temperance. One or two of those who are dissatisfied with State-wide legislation allogically look to national legislation and national enforcement as a remedy, but more favor local option, some form of the Gothenberg system and other schemes. These views at the present time are significant.

THE SECRET BALLOT.

Less than four years ago the secret ballot was introduced into the elections of this State. There was much doubt regarding its usefulness. The extended law gave it a formidable aspect. The voter in 1890 took the big blanket ballot and the curious little ink dauber into the booth with trepidation. He folded the marked ballot with great hesitation. He left in doubt whether he had voted as he desired, or had voted at all. The returns developed many mistakes. Since that election the people of Indiana have become familiar with the system. Those who are considered illiterate voters can tell how to stamp a ballot, and he is classed as a stupid man who cannot fold one with confidence. The fact is, people have come to like the secret ballot. Many would have a pencil substituted for the inker, but only those who are commercially inclined would go back to the old system. Indeed, it is so much in favor that clubs, in the election of officers, adopt the secret ballot. It is a new idea and suggests greater freedom. Many men do not like to have it known which of two friends on a ticket he favors with his vote. In primaries, where there are contests, the secret ballot will soon be called for, because men do not want to have their choice known. When voters become accustomed to it the secret ballot will prove the executioner of weak and unfit candidates. Under the old system, if a man scratched a ticket, it was generally known, and he was marked. With the secret ballot the voter is the only one who can know the marks which his ballot bears. Last October, under the old system, Coy and some of His associates could not have been defeated, because scores of men always voting the Democratic ticket could have been watched and brow-beaten. Next fall it is the secret ballot that the Bynums fear, and which will make their defeat certain and overwhelming. The system has now been adopted by nearly every Northern State, in one form or another. The Republican Legislature of New York will substitute the blanket ballot for one which may be pasted. When properly guarded the secret ballot system will tend to prevent frauds under ordinary circumstances, because it takes time to vote and the attention of the election officers is called to each man who enters a voting place. In view of the freedom which the secret ballot confers upon the individual it becomes parties to make unobjectionable nominations and to adopt policies which will commend them to the judgment of the secret voter.

The aldermen of Brooklyn have voted to override the order of Mayor Schieren refusing to have an Irish flag displayed from City Hall on St. Patrick's day. In doing so they have been guilty of a very silly bit of demagogy. The American flag is the emblem of a great nation. As such it should be enough to satisfy the patriotic demands of any citizen. If it is not enough, and if he wants another flag which is the emblem of another nationality or another race, he is not wholly an American citizen and may be suspected of a divided allegiance. What Irish or English or German societies may care to do is one thing; but when any race demands that a flag be placed beside the stars and stripes on a public building it stands for something which is not of this country, but which shares with it the loyalty and devotion which can only be given to one nation and to one government. The attention of the American people has been called to this matter very significantly at a time when American jealousy has been excited by various occurrences. The American people will sustain the Mayor of Brooklyn by a large majority, and they have nothing but rebuke for those persons who vote condemnation upon a public officer because he maintains that one flag is enough for the United States.

It is estimated that a duty of 40 cents a ton on iron ore is equivalent to 25 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on pig iron is 221/2 per cent., and on boller tubes it is only 20 per cent. That is, the Voorhees bill fixes the lowest duty on a finished material and its highest on the very crudest, In the Wilson bill the duty on the grades of women's and children's gloves generally worn has been increased from 50 to 90 per cent., and on other grades the duty is increased from \$1.05 a dozen to \$2.75. On the other hand, the duty has been reduced on the grades of gloves worn by well-to-do

The offer of the Brazilian insurgents to surrender on certain conditions was refused by the government, and yesterday afternoon the loyal forts and vessels opened fire on the insurgents. This action of the government savors of vindictiveness. Under the proposed terms of surrender hostilities would have ceased at once and the government would have recovered possession of all the forts and vessels in the hands of the rebels. The only condition

was that the insurgent officers be allowed to withdraw to a foreign country and that the lives of the soldiers and sailors be spared. The refusal of these terms and the resumption of hostilities by the government seems to indicate that it is determined to push the fight to a finish and deal as it pleases with the captured insurgents. South American governments are not noted for their magnanimity towards rebels, and if Da Gama and his followers are captured it will go hard with them.

While half a dozen Democratic Senators are clamoring for protection to the interests of their constituents, and while the Senate finance committee is trying to decide just how much protection it will give this, that and the other interest, it may be well enough to recall the tariff resolution of the Chicago platform. It says:

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only.

If Republican protection is a fraud and robbery of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few, what is Democratic protection?

It is inevitable that among 65,000,000 peo-

ple there should be a good many cranks and fools, but it seems incredible that any considerable number can be found so foolish as to suppose that any good can be accomplished by marching in a body to Washington and camping on the steps of the Capitol till their demands are complied with. This is what the Ohio crank Coxey proposes, and he seems to be drumming up quite a following. The coolest feature of the affair is the demand made upon the Secretary of War by the commander of a California contingent for transportation and rations from Los Angeles to Washington.

The sacred Senate made haste to resolve that it wouldn't investigate itself. Investigation, even with a whitewash brush, would have been wiser. The public, which is not as deeply convinced as it once was of the sacredness and impeccability of that body, would be better pleased, even with the form of an inquiry, than with a declaration of virtue, while the odor of "sugar" still

Inquirer: No. Notwithstanding the use of the term in a contemporaneous musical criticism the Journal does not consider the word "inflexible" a proper adjective for describing a voice. Its meaning is not in precise contradistinction to the word "flexible" used as a musical phrase.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Tonst. Now, to the health of this fair land, A bumper big we'll tess; The land where every man's a king And every tenth a boss.

There Was No Fight. Two carpenters got into a row, I'm sorry to relate, But when the first one took offense The other struck a gait.

Carrying It Too Far. "I like to see a man think a good deal of his home," said old Mrs. Jason, "but when he stays out all night to brag about how happy a home he has, I think he is carrying his affection a little too far."

The Spirit of Commercialism. "The spirit of commercialism is ruining our fair Southland," said the Colonel, as he bit the end off a clove. "The Bugle of Freedom, a noospapah published in our bailiwick, last week referred to Major Marion as a horse thief and sympathizer with Abolitionists. The Major sued the fellow for libel, instead of killing him, as a gentleman should. And for what reason? Simply because the Colonel has an attorney employed by the year, and found it cheaper to sue the man than to pay the fine for shooting him."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

A well-built coat is now better than a well-bred parent .- London Truth. Congress does a hepe uv good sumtimes by skatterin' to its respectiv homes.-Jedge

Other people sometimes get tired of the man who never gets tired of himself .- Detroit Free Press. It is remarkable how often the voice of

God agrees with Dr. Talmage's business udgment.-Chicago Post. It is tarnal hard to keep soul and body together. But it is harder to keep your th together.-Buffalo Courier. Every man is in some sort a failure to himself. No one ever reaches the heights to which he aspires.-Longfellow,

As between McKinley Republicans and McKinley Democrats, the people will always prefer the former.-Buffalo Courier Muggins-Why do you call your stutter-

ing office boy "History?" Buggins-Because he repeats himself .- Philadelphia Record. When the gunboat Machias is docked she will be lengthened. When a horse's tail-

but why pursue the painful subject?-Phil-It is a genuine pleasure to learn from the Boston newspapers that Hon. Josiah Quincy continues to place confidence in himself. -Washington Post.

It is quite evident that ex-President Harrison's ideas of the Constitution were not borrowed from Mr. Bailey, of Texas. -Washington Post. The meeting of the National Republican League convention in Denver, in June,

should act as a corrective to some of Gov. Waite's antics .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Tele-So it was Grover himself who hauled down the stars and stripes in Honolulu as delicate compliment to his "great and

Yes, the passing of Congressman Breckinridge is a great moral lesson, written in sand, and washed out before another generation of pious suckers comes along.

-Louisville Times.

good sister."-Rochester Democrat and

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The founder of the A. P. A. is H. F. Bowers, of Clinton, Ia., a self-made lawyer, who is now fifty-six years old. The order was organized in 1887. Herr Von Blumencron, editor of the Vienna Fremdenblatt, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday. He still actively works

in the conduct of his paper, going to his of-

fice every day and working there several

It is reported that when King Behanzin, of Dahomey, found that escape from the French was impossible, he summoned his aged mother and said to her: "I am going to surrender to France. My father must know of it. You, therefore, shall see him and tell him." He thereupon had his mother beheaded, while he calmly looked on, smok-

hours at hard journalistic labor.

ing a pipe. The women of Canada who subscribed for pair of horses, a sleigh, and furs as a wedding gift to Princess May are highly indignant that the horses' tails were docked before the gift was shipped to England, and have telegraphed to the Princess asking her to refuse to accept the horses. They propose to prosecute the parties responsible

for the docking. The ex-Empress Eugenie, according to forgign papers, has given 1,000,000 lire (about \$200,000) as a bridal present to her niece, Princess Eugenie Latitia Bonaparte, who became engaged to Prince Fabrizo Massimo a few days ago. The Princess is twenty-

one years old and the bridegroom twenty-Princess Eugenie is the second daugh ter of Prince Charles Bonaparte, Her eld est sister was married a few years ago to

Lieut. Enrico Gotti, of the Italian army. The American Tract Society, soon to erect a twenty-story building in Nassua street, New York, is one of the oldest bodies of the kind in America. The society has been sending out millions of tracts, books, leaflets and the like through its long life, and some of its publications have been more widely circulated than almost any other printed matter. The society sends a vast amount of printed matter to the South, and takes a special interest in the colored people of that

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, who has been elected president of Sorisis, is hardly the woman to please the "advanced" element, for she distinctly disavows any belief in the general superiority of one sex to the other and owes a great deal of her influence, her knowledge and her liberality to her gifted husband, who has made her his confidante, his assistant and his other half on all occasions. When her election was announced she had to be kissed by all the members, and when it was over she is said to have remarked in a sly tone: "Well, man have some advantages over us yet."

Rev. H. R. Hawels writes thus about the last days of Jennie Lind. In the autumn of 1887 she left London and retired to her house at Malvern. Her health had long been failing. The air of the hills seemed to revive her for a time, and one day in October, as she was driving in an open carriage, with the autumn leaves reddening on either side and the distant hills in front of her, she leaned back very wearily and humined to herself, "O for the wings, for the wings of a dove." It was her swan song. Had Mendelssohn ever intended that, I wonder? He could have written nothing more typical of her aspiring life-nothing more suitable to her peaceful death. That was her last drive.

Let one more attest, I have lived, seen God's hand through lifetime, and all was for the best. -Browning.

Faintly sweet and far away As the smell of new-mown hay, Comes the fragrance, on the breeze, Of the early straw-ber-ries. -Detroit Free Press.

He used to be an Anarchist. But now he dares not scoff; Friends chloroformed him recently And shaved his whiskers off. -Washington Star.

WOMEN AND MASONRY. A Denial of the Stories About Women

Members of the Order. Washington Star. A gentleman who is now residing in

Washington, but a former resident of Fort Scott, and a member of Hugh De Payne Commandery of that city, the Knights Templar organization of which Mrs. Lease says she is an accepted member, is quite amused at the prominence which is given to the matter by people who know nothing about Masonry. The gentleman, who is quite a prominent statesman and politician of Kansas, says the proposition is so absurd on the face of it that it seemed hardly necessary to deny it. "It is a good deal like denying that the moon is made of green he said, when he read in the Star that the recorder of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Kansas had ordered the Hugh De Payne Commandery to investigate and deny the truth of the statements made. "Mrs. Lease is fond of notoriety," the gentleman continued "and when she thinks that the papers are forgetting her she springs some new sensation on some guileless reporter, and forthwith the world is paralyzed by some new act of audacity of this always sentimental woman. Only a reporter who was absolutely ignorant of Masonry, or one who was pretty sure of being able to gull the papers and the people would ever have sent the story out in the first place. The idea that a person could stand at a wicket at the very door of a Masonic lodge and witness the proceedings is absurd on the face of it. The further story that she saw in that one evening the three degrees conferred is too ridiculous to notice. By special dispensation this can be done in less than three months, but otherwise it takes that length of time to take the three degrees, and only in extremely rare cases is the dispensation granted. Mrs. Lease is member of Hugh De Payne Commandery. And the Lockport (N. Y.) lodge repudiates her statements that she obtained the secrets of the order in that city. They do it very neatly and conclusively by stating that for something over thirty years

no Masonic lodge room in that city has had

a wicket.

'Mrs. Lease's methods of getting at Masonic secrets reminds me of an incident which took place in Indiana, where I was living at that time. It took place a good many years ago, and has been much exploited, I think. It happened in a little town in the Hoosier State where the lodge room was located in a double two-story frame building. The other building was used as a hotel. One of the boarders of this hotel, also a woman, made the discovery that the garret of the hotel building communicated with the garret of the lodge building, and cooked up a scheme to get on to the secrets of the order, in which she was aided and abetted by the landlady of the hotel. There was no floor in garrets, so they dragged a up and laid it over the rafters, and then, with penknives, made holes in the ceiling and were ready for business. On the night of the lodge meeting the two women clambered up to the garret to get in before the lodge members assembled. The landlady was called away to attend to some household affair before they got over to the second garret, so telling her boarder to wait for her she hurried away, promising to come back immediately. She was a long time away, and as the woman could hear voices in the lodge room and feared that she would miss some of the show, she concluded to get on over by herself. The garret was uncomfortably low, and where the two roofs came together almost impassable, but she got through despite the fact that she was a woman of goodly pro portions. In attempting to keep on the narrow board, which was all that intervened between her and the plastering, she lost her foothold and over she went. She crashed through the ceiling of the lodge room with a regular Comanche war whoop, and, grabbing the rafters as she fell, hung suspended like Mahomet's sword before the eyes of the astonished Masons. It is no use to try to picture the amazement and consternation of the Masons, much less the feelings of the unfortunate woman. It was necessary to send for a carpenter to cut away the laths and other stuff before the woman could be extricated from her dreadful predicament. Her initiation into the secrets of the order were not of a sufficiently pleasant nature for her to make a second attempt, and I have yet to hear of a woman who has made a really successful attempt.

New Use for the Telephone.

Harner's Young People. Here's a story of the telephone as it is used, or abused, in Russia. The use of the instrument to intimidate prisoners is the invention of a police inspector at Odessa. A man was one day brought into the police station, charged with having committed a serious robbery. The inspector some difficulty in proving the case, and had recourse to an ingenious stratagem. He went to the telephone in an adjoining room and asked the clerk at the central office to speak into the instrument the following words in a solemn tone, "Istno Smelianski, you must confess the robbery; if you don't you are sure to be sentenced, and your punishment will be all the more severe." He then sent for the prisoner and questioned him again, threatening to appeal to the machine to get at the truth. The thief burst into a laugh, but the inspector held the telephone to his ear and gave the preconcerted signal. The result was as expected. The rogue, terrified by the warning uttered by the uncanny "machine," at once made a clean breast of

State Aid for Good Ronds. Harper's Weekly.

State aid to localities for any purpose is, of course, open to grave objections. It should be seldom vouchsafed, and never except in exigent cases; but, after years of agitation, good roads in New York have slim prospects save as the State assists them. Massachusetts has found that State aid and supervision are the only feasible methods. New York will find the same, unless present signs are defective. Certainly If time be a factor in the problem-if good roads are soon to be begun-State ald must be given. While the press has been almost a unit in their behalf, the highest economic authorities have approved them. and the splendid highways of the old world have been constant object lessons to the new, comparatively little has here been accomplished. There has been much agitation, with small results. The argument is concluded. Action should ensue, and under the circumstances-the need of prompt, comprehensive and intelligent action-the proposition for State aid is entitled to con-

Serenity Once More.

Washington Star. "I hope things are more peaceful in the choir than formerly," said the pastor.
"Yes, sir," replied the organist; "it's per-

fectly calm now. "I'm glad to hear it. How was peace "Everybody excepting myself resigned."

DEBATE IN CONGRESS

Bland's Seignierage Bill Discussed by Several Senators.

Amusing Colloquy Over the Printing of a Populist "Bible" in the Record-The Sundry Civil Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- The proceedings in the Senate to-day were of an extremsly uninteresting character. Without the intervention of any morning business, except the presentation of a few petitions and the introduction of some unimportant bills, the Senate took up the discussion of the seigniorage bill. Senators Stewart and Lindsay spoke in favor and Mr. Dolph spoke in opposition to it, holding that its passage would destroy the existing equality between gold and silver. The two new Senators, Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, and Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, received their committee appointments.

Mr. Stewart took the floor in support of the Bland seigniorage bill. He was unwilling to have the bill amended, for he belived that to return it to the House would be fatal to it. Mr. Stewart delivered a silver speech along the line of his well-known theories.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's remarks, Mr. Palmer announced that the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Lindsay, wished to speak on the subject. As Mr. Lindsay was absent, the Senate waited while a page was dispatched to the committee rooms to summon him. Senator Lindsay prefaced his speech with the assurance that if he believed any of the unfortunate results so freely predicted by the previous speakers would follow the passage of the bill he would be slow in giving it his support. His brief experience in the Senate, however, had convinced him that prophecies, especially on financial questions, were to be treated with some doubt. If he believed that the enactment of this bill into law would bring the country to a single silver standard or would stand in the way of an international agreement, he would hesitate to give it his vote. According to his understanding, however, it simply provided for the carrying out of the unredeemed sections of the law of 1890. It went no further than to provide that the coinage provisions of the act of 1890 should be carried out in the next five years. He denied the assertion made by Senator Sherman and others that the bill permitted the issue of paper money without security, saying that the not permit such an interpretation put on it by those Senators who looked for the introduction into our currency of mere-

ly flat money after the passage of this bill. When Senator Lindsay took his seat Senators Dolph and Mills jumped to their feet, the latter to ask for an executive session, Mr. Dolph, however, was recognized, and as he was primed for a speech and had been waiting since yesterday for an opening, he declined to yield for a motion to go into executive session. Mr. Dolph thought that those who were urging the passage of the bill were doing so under false interpretation. They were principally those members of the Senate who favored the free coinage of silver. The bill was a reckless proposition to increase the coinage of standard silver dollars or of silver certificates without any adequate provision for their redemption, or to maintain their equality with gold. The bill was in direct conflict with the declaration of Congress made a few months ago, when the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed, that it was the policy o the government to maintain the parity of gold and silver. He then gave an analytical

statement of the bill and showed its dangers and imperfections. THE POPULIST BIBLE. An amusing interruption occurred to Mr. Dolph's speech. Mr. Dolph had referred to a reply made by a Washington newspaper woman in response to a fallacious work which was used, he said, as a political bible by the Populist party. Mr. Dolph an-nounced that he would not read this reply

but would have it printed in the Record. This brought Mr. Harris to his feet with an objection and a sharp debate followed Harris said that nothing could be printed in the Record which had not been uttered on the floor, except by unanimous consent, and he did not propose to allow any book to be published in the Record. Mr. Dolph mildly remarked that it was not a book, but a newspaper clipping and being pressed again and again for an estimate of the amount of the space it would take in the Record, refused to commit himself, but said he would read it if desired.

"I don't like to put the Senator to this trouble," replied Mr. Harris, sarcastically, "nor to delay the Senate at this hour, but I will not consent to any Senator dovetailing a book in the Record.' "I have left out as much of the article as I could." said Mr. Dolph. "You should have left it all out," retorted Mr. Harris, as he walked out of the

Mr. Dolph continued his speech a few minutes longer and had just announced that he would print in the Record an extract from a pamphlet entitled "Cheap Money," when Mr. Harris came in again. "Does the Senator intend to print a whole library in the Record?" he asked, "If he

does. I want him to read it here so that we may know what it is. Senator Allison, of whom mention had been made in connection with the "Populist Bible" just referred to, also injected an objection to the publication of extracts, unless they were read. A brief discussion took place as to whether the reading should take place at once or to-morrow morning, and it was finally agreed to let it take place immediately. Mr. Doiph then started in to read in a low monotone, when Mr. Hoar was heard to

remark that perhaps the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) would like to read the papers and thus relieve the Senator from This raised a laugh, which was increased when Mr. Harris replied, with marked emphasis: "I hardly think I will, but I refer the Senator from Oregon to the Senator

from Massachusetts, who is an excellent

Mr. Dolph had been standing in the aisle holding the book in his hand during this exchange of pleasantries, and when the discussion was over, began to read again in the same monotonous voice. He had not read a dozen lines when Senator Hoar again interrupted him to call attention, in a humorous way, to the absence of a quorum and suggested that it wouldn't be courteous to the Senator from Oregon to waste his powers on a half empty Senate, Accordingly the roll was called and but thirty-six Senators responded. Then, on motion of Mr. Pasco, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Spirited Debate Over Items in the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13. - The House to-day began consideration of the bill making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the government and fair progress was made. Only three amendments of any importance were adopted-one appropriating \$43,500 for lighting Hay Lake Channel, another of \$64,000 for the public building at Buffalo, and another of \$90,000 for repairing the postoffice at New York. The later was fought by the appropriation committee. The only other amendment of importance was one made by Mr. Morse to cut off the appropriation for the Interstate-commerce Commission. The manner in which that portion of the appropriatio for counsel fees (\$184,000) was worded led to a rather spirited debate in which Mr. Carnon, of Illinois, rather broadly intimated that this appropriation had been placed under the direction of the commission instead of the Department of Justice as heretofore, because of the criticism against Attorney-general Olney from certain quarters that he was in sympathy with corporations. The Morse amendment precipitated a

rather bitter attack from Mr. Wise, who had read an anonymous letter charging Mr. Morse with opposing the law from purely selfish reasons in the interest of the stove polish concern of which he is the proprietor. When the sense of the House was tested upon the Morse proposition it was overwhelmingly defeated by Mr. Haines, of New York, who made the point of no quorum against it.

Just before adjournment Mr. Cummings presented as a privileged report from the committee on naval affairs his resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Navy regarding the violation of the armor plate contracts by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., which had gone to that committee in the early part of the session on Mr. Stone's objection. The latter explained that he had no personal knowledge regarding the matter dealt with by the resolution, but he objected, in the absence of Mr. Dalzell, until he could communicate with Pittsburg. This he had done by telegraph and had learned that there was no objection to the passage of the resolution on the part of Carnegle, Phipps & Co. He had seen many statements in the newspapers reflecting upon that company in connection with these contracts, and while he knew nothing personally about the matter, from acquaintance with Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Phipps he felt sure that a full investigation would exonerate them from the charges that they had made any attempts to defraud the government. If defective plates had been delivered it was without their knowledge. The resolution was agreed to and the House then, at 5:10, adjourned.